UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Surgical Instrument Service
Company, Inc.,

Plaintiff,

vs.

San Francisco, California
September 26, 2024
Intuitive Surgical, Inc.,

Defendant.

Defendant.

BEFORE: THE HONORABLE ARACELI MARTINEZ-OLGUIN, JUDGE

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

VIA HYBRID ZOOM VIDEOCONFERENCE

MOTION HEARING

Official Court Reporter:

Cathy J. Taylor, RMR, CRR, CRC (By Zoom Videoconference)

Sandra Day O'Connor U.S. Courthouse, Suite 312

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Proceedings Reported by Stenographic Court Reporter Transcript Prepared by Computer-Aided Transcription

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PROCEEDINGS

(Court was called to order by the courtroom deputy.)
(Proceedings commence at 2:30 p.m.)

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Calling Civil Matter 21-3496,
Surgical Instrument Service Company, Incorporated, v. Intuitive
Surgical, Incorporated.

Counsel, please come up to the podium to state your appearances for the record starting with the plaintiff.

MR. MCCAULLEY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Richard McCaulley on behalf of the plaintiff.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. MICHAEL: Good afternoon, Your Honor. William Michael on behalf of Intuitive Surgical.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

Folks, I want to start just by talking for a moment about your sealing motions just to say that I'm going to grant 253 and 259, ECF 253 and 259, and to ask you all if there are other sealing motions that we need to deal with?

And I'm going to add an extra question to that and then stop talking for a moment, which is I'm wondering if you all -- no one has said to me that we need to close the courtroom or do anything like that. I'm imagining that's because we don't, in fact, need to.

So let me ask, first, whether if after granting the motion related to the pending request, and as well as its

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supplements, if there's anything else that is sort of top of
mind for you all in terms of needing to seal anything?
         MR. MCCAULLEY: Not from plaintiff's perspective, Your
Honor.
         MR. MICHAEL: And not from the defense --
         THE COURT: Okay. Great.
         MR. MICHAEL: -- perspective.
         THE COURT: All right. And to confirm, we are not --
we're not -- you're not asking that this be in closed session?
This -- this proceeding, you're not asking for it -- we're not
anticipating needing to do any of that?
         MR. MICHAEL: We are not, Your Honor.
         THE COURT:
                    Okay.
         MR. MCCAULLEY: I don't -- and I think there's
third-party information that's implicated in some of these
motions, but certainly SIS doesn't have any objection.
         THE COURT:
                    Okay.
         MR. MCCAULLEY: I don't know if someone not here
might.
         THE COURT: And we discussed them obliquely enough
such that we can keep court open?
         MR. MCCAULLEY: Certainly from our --
         THE COURT: All right.
         MR. MCCAULLEY: Certainly from our perspective.
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MR. MICHAEL: Yes. And we don't see that being a

problem, Your Honor. As far as I know, the third parties did not seek to seal anything that was --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MICHAEL: -- referred to in the briefs, and I wouldn't anticipate referring to anything else beyond that here.

THE COURT: Great. Then let me tell you what I would like for us to do today. I want to give you all a sense of just sort of how I'm starting to think about it, how I've been thinking about this, and then I can either -- I would like to hear you all either address sort of my thoughts or have -- I do have a handful of questions for you all if -- if -- in case you don't happen to answer them as we're going.

But I guess I will tell you all that I'm having a hard -- I've been thinking very hard about this to the extent that I'm sort of trying to figure out -- and maybe this is a question best directed to you, Mr. Michael, which is just where the cutoff is supposed to be for discovery; right? Because I can imagine that there's a universe in which you -- one could keep requesting the reopening of discovery because more time passes and more time passes.

And so the -- the part that I'm struggling with here is I'm having a hard time with the idea -- because while I appreciate that now there's more data, there will always be more data. Trial isn't for months, and there will always be

more data.

So if you could just start by actually -- by talking with me a little bit about that. And I would encourage you to tell me why you don't have more case law for me on that.

Because if this were common, I feel like you would have more cases to cite me.

MR. MICHAEL: Sure, Your Honor. Happy to address that.

And while I agree that in the abstract, of course, you know, there could always be more information and discovery could go on, that's not really what's going on here. I -- what's happening here, it was -- we have a very concrete situation where SIS has put at issue with its claims the post-fact discovery period, November 2022 through the present. And SIS, in particular, has claimed it is entitled to collect tens of millions of dollars of damages for that particular period, 2022 through the present.

SIS has said, and it will presumably argue to the jury at trial in this matter, that it was excluded from the market that it alleges for EndoWrist repair and replacements throughout that period and up to and including the present day. And, yet, in this case there has been no discovery as to what happened during that two-year period that SIS -- that is the subject of SIS's claims. In particular, there has been no discovery as to what SIS did or did not do to try to compete

during that period. There has been no discovery as to SIS's financial condition during that period. And there has been no discovery as to what other third parties, like, for example, the third parties that SIS has referred to as its technology partners, including Restore Robotics, were doing during that period. Nor has there been discovery as to the success or failure of their efforts.

And in this case, that puts Intuitive in what we think is really an untenable position at trial, because, as you saw in the opposition to this motion, SIS has responded to us saying we need that discovery that I just described by making arguments from its lawyers about what happened during that period. And, in all likelihood, they're going to make the same types of arguments to the jury.

For example, SIS has said that it did not have the ability to compete in 2023 or 2024 because Intuitive prevented it from doing so. SIS has said it didn't have the financial resources to invest in competition during that period. It is argued that other competitors were forced to engage in certain activities and not engage in other activities during that period. And it is said that if customers did not buy remanufactured EndoWrists that other third parties made available in the real world during 2023 and 2024 that is Intuitive's fault.

Those are exactly the things on which we need

discovery. And without discovery, we're completely prejudiced in our ability to respond to those types of arguments at trial. And so that's why in this case the limited discovery that we're seeking for that time period, it's not discovery as to any and all subject matters. It's not discovery that would go on forever. But we know that there are things contrary to SIS's claims, material developments that actually happened in the market during that time period, and that's what we need discovery on. And I think that is supported by the case law that we cited in our motion, like the Geneva Pharmaceuticals case and others.

THE COURT: But Geneva Pharmaceuticals was post-remand. I guess I -- I have some trouble with Geneva Pharmaceutical as being the one thing you've -- you've cited me that's in an antitrust context.

But -- but let me hear from you Mr. McCaulley.

MR. MCCAULLEY: Sure. I think -- I'll try and be brief in my comments.

What we're talking about in this case is actions that were taken by Intuitive in 2019, early 2020 that shut down SIS's practice. Beyond that point, yes, we are seeking damages. We're seeking damages for that period in the but-for world. What would have happened but for Intuitive's interference?

And I understand that Intuitive's position is that

they didn't interfere, but our position is that they did. And, Your Honor's dealt with many of these issues in the context of the Daubert motions. And I won't go through all the points I had prepared just responding to these points, but you might recall that Mr. Humphrey put testimony in that this was just a question of legwork, that this was computing resources to crack the X and Xi, which is one of the things that Intuitive wants discovery on. He said this is just a matter of legwork, computing power, resources, and money. And Intuitive chose not to respond. They didn't put any expert testimony on that point implicitly conceding that, yes, with enough time and money someone could have cracked the code on the X and the Xi.

Your Honor dealt with this all in the context of Daubert. Their, Intuitive's, strategy/tactics appear to have been to just rely on Daubert and get Mr. Humphrey excluded. That didn't work, and now they want to seek discovery about what happened in the real world years later.

But if you look more closely -- and I haven't had an opportunity to respond in writing. And if Your Honor would like me to, I will, on the new Restore case. But all of that evidence is completely consistent with what Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Bero said once SIS was in a position through the profits they would get --

THE COURT: I'm going to pause you.

MR. MCCAULLEY: Sure.

THE COURT: I'm a little -- I'm not so interested in that piece. Okay?

But the part that -- the part that you've pulled out that I'm now going to ask Mr. Michael to talk about a little bit, because I will share with you that part of what I keep noodling over is that I understand why Intuitive wants the things that have actually happened. I think the part that I'm having trouble with is that ultimately we're supposed to be in a but-for world, and you seem to want discovery into the actual world at this point. And I'm -- I -- it -- that's one of the reasons why it seems to me that discovery's supposed to close, and we're supposed to then explore what we have based on the actions that have already taken place. And to some degree we're not supposed to be worried about what happened in actual 2022 to the present, but instead what evidence there is about what might have happened absent the allegedly anticompetitive conduct.

MR. MICHAEL: Well, respectfully, Your Honor, I think
I disagree with that in concept. The whole point of a but-for
world in an antitrust case and to calculate damages is that
it's supposed to isolate the effect of the alleged
anticompetitive conduct on the plaintiff. And the only way you
can do that is by comparing the real world to the but-for
world. So you can't just look at one piece of it. That's what
SIS wants to do with respect to this time period. But that

doesn't work, because if what was going on in the real world, as we submit it was, during this time period is that there were available avenues for third parties to compete in the alleged market, as Restore and Iconocare's activities demonstrate, we submit then SIS's but-for world breaks down. SIS is not able to show that the damages that it claimed were the result of Intuitive's activity as opposed to being the result of SIS's own choices.

And that's exactly what was going on, again, in the Geneva Pharmaceuticals case, just to use it as an example. And setting aside the procedural posture of that case, what was happening there was there -- that a new competitor had entered the market in the real world, had certain successes competing, and that cast doubt on the plaintiff's claim that it was the defendant's conduct that was -- it was preventing it from competing in the actual world and cast doubt on the damages that it was seeking by reference to a but-for world. So that's exactly what's going on here.

And just to return, if I could, for a second to Your Honor's first question. I'd like to give what I hope will be a very practical answer to the concern. And I understand it, that, you know, this could go on forever and we could always get new information. If we are granted the discovery that we're seeking by this motion and we have a trial at some point after that discovery in 2025, we'd be willing to stipulate

that's it. That's the limit. And we'll place that limit on the discovery that we're seeking. We're not going to come back to the Court, in other words, and say, now having taken that discovery, we need more discovery about what's happened in -- in the interim.

THE COURT: Mr. Michael, can you -- was this foreseeable to you before the motions for summary judgment were briefed?

MR. MICHAEL: It was not, Your Honor, for a couple of reasons. I mean, obviously we couldn't foresee what was going to happen in the actual world. And I think the latest Restore complaint and the allegations that Restore makes about very material developments that were happening as recently as a month ago, Restore coming in and actually filing a 510(k), which we didn't know about, in August on the X and Xi EndoWrists and claiming it now has the ability to reset the use counter on those EndoWrists, those were developments that didn't happen until very recently and that we could not have foreseen.

And, again, you know, as I thought about this question more practically speaking, I think even if we could have foreseen that there might be some developments in the marketplace, and obviously we didn't know how much time was going to elapse or exactly what was going to happen, I'm not sure there's any practical solution as to what to do about

that. And I think this goes back to where Your Honor started. It wouldn't have worked for us to say when discovery was supposed to close in November of 2022, let's just keep it open indefinitely. You know, let's just keep discovery open throughout the time that we're briefing summary judgment motions and right up until trial.

Obviously, I think SIS would have rejected that, and I think it's safe to say the Court would have rejected that had we asked the Court to do that. I also don't think it would have made any practical sense or been efficient to ask the Court to reopen discovery midstream while we were briefing and arguing summary judgment.

Again, the outcome of the summary judgment motions, we didn't know how those would turn out, but it -- we did know that whatever the Court ruled on the summary judgment motions would inform how the case moved forward or if it moved forward, and so it made sense from that perspective to wait until we received the summary judgment rulings. And then once we did, essentially immediately after that we raised this issue and began to discuss it with Mr. McCaulley and his team.

THE COURT: Mr. Michael, could you crystallize for me the standard you seem to be suggesting for why discovery should be reopened. Because I -- I'm still a little stuck on the idea of -- I hear you giving me a very practical solution of, we promise this is the last time we'll ask to reopen it. Okay.

But I'm trying to understand, other than your agreeing to that, other than you're telling me that you're going to agree to that, why what you are arguing wouldn't allow -- absent your agreement, why it wouldn't always be: There's been a market development. There's been a market development. We should reopen discovery.

As such, that trial just keeps getting put off.

MR. MICHAEL: Well, there aren't always the kinds of important market developments that we have in this case. So, mean, I think we can only react to the record that is before us. And in this case we know -- we're not speculating. We know that there were important market developments that took place during this time period, namely Iconocare getting that initial 510(k) clearance with Restore, which we explored as best we could in the time that was remaining at the very end of -- of fact discovery, including deposing the Iconocare witness on the last day of fact discovery about that.

But then also what happened after that, Intuitive's announcement that it would -- just to clarify, it would not enforce any of its contract provisions with respect to a customer that chose to use a 510(k) cleared device. And the facts that we've learned more recently, or the alleged facts from the Restore complaint, that throughout this time period Restore was apparently working on re- -- the ability to reset the X and Xi EndoWrists and on pursuing additional 510(k)

clearances.

So we have all of those very material facts. And I think it's on that record that we're saying discovery is warranted in this case. It's not just a sort of abstract time has passed and so things have happened.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Do you want to jump in there at all, Mr. McCaulley?

MR. MCCAULLEY: Yeah. Just briefly, Your Honor.

You know, I think certainly Intuitive has acknowledged that they knew about all these things in advance. I want to just briefly comment about their announcement to the world in March of 2023 that they would not enforce their contractual provisions against someone who got FDA approval.

I think you're -- the Honor -- Your Honor, the Court's already ruled on the fact that the FDA hadn't prohibited repair services and the fact that Intuitive -- you know, it reinforced the need for FDA approval makes the March announcement irrelevant. It doesn't really add anything here. We would argue it's part of their anticompetitive behavior.

But, Your Honor, the only thing I would ask is that if there is anything about the Restore case that the Court would like to hear, the recently filed Restore case and how it affects the case, I'm happy to answer as best I can. Or if the Court thinks it's important, we would ask for leave to file a brief on that topic on Monday.

MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, if I could just respond briefly to Mr. McCaulley's argument about the Intuitive announcement from March of 2023.

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This is the argument that they made in their -- their opposition brief as well. And, respectfully, I think it just doesn't work. First of all, it doesn't match up with the timing of what actually happened here. SIS has tried to argue that Intuitive forced third parties down this supposed FDA path by making this announcement. But we already know from the record that we have that Iconocare and Restore had made the choice to seek FDA clearance for their EndoWrist remanufacturing well before this. They actually started on that path in 2021 and had received the first 510(k) clearance by September of 2022, well before Intuitive made that announcement. And we know why they did that, because, again, we deposed Iconocare witness about this, and he testified, and this is at Brachman Exhibit 15, that Iconocare, together with Restore, chose to seek FDA clearance for marketing reasons because, in his words, it was like a Good Housekeeping seal of approval.

And far from engaging in any anticompetitive conduct, as Mr. McCaulley suggests, what Intuitive then said was if any third party has that Good Housekeeping seal of approval for its products for any model of EndoWrist -- which before Iconocare and Restore, no one did -- then Intuitive is not going to stand

in the way of hospitals using that product. In other words,

Intuitive was saying: If you go and actually prove to the FDA

that your reset process of what you want to do with the

EndoWrist devices is safe and effective, then have at it. Go

compete. Intuitive's contracts are not going to prevent that.

And that has nothing to do with the Court's ruling on FDA clearance as a matter of law and what it says about F -- SIS's standing. We're not challenging any aspect of that ruling. This doesn't have to do with FDA law and regulations. This has to do with what Intuitive said as a matter of contract to the market and with the -- with the opportunities that third parties, including SIS, had to compete by pursuing that avenue, as Restore did.

THE COURT: Mr. McCaulley, let me ask you something that I heard Mr. -- that I think I heard Mr. Michael say. Well, I'll ask you first.

And then, Mr. Michael, you can correct me if I'm misstating your point.

But I understand the -- the -- I understand you to have said that you need this -- you need this discovery to best defend yourself with regard to the damages that are sought by plaintiff. Is it just for the damages?

MR. MICHAEL: It's the damages and their claim of exclusion that underlies those damages. So I think it is a liability issue as well as a damages issue.

THE COURT: I thought so, too, which -- so to the extent that I -- I thought I heard you say it was just to damage, I guess, Mr. McCaulley, I -- I had been toying with the idea of asking you if damages -- if -- if your damages is something you would be -- if it just goes to the damages if it's something that you would be willing to limit to make their -- their discovery less rel- -- seem at least moderately less relevant?

MR. MCCAULLEY: If it -- if the question was, will we -- I mean, I don't think it's relevant. But the financial condition of SIS, we would produce updated financials if that satis- -- if that was the end of the inquiry. But I don't think it's really relevant, Your Honor, because what we're talking about is what happened in the market in 2019 and 2020.

And, as you've already ruled on on all the *Daubert* motions, our position was, as taken by our experts, is if SIS had had the money to reprogram the X and the Xi in 2019-2020 from ongoing operations from S and Si, then it would have taken about a year to do it.

And I think that's the only relevant inquiry here.

It's not whether we would have had the money to do it in 2023 or 2024. That's not our case.

MR. MICHAEL: And, Your Honor, I -- respectfully, I would suggest it is their case, and they've made it our problem because they're seeking tens of millions of dollars in damages

for 2023 and 2024 and claiming -- and this is -- really gets exactly to the point. What Mr. McCaulley's essentially saying is that nothing changed in the world from 2019 or 2020 to 2023 and '24, and that's why they say they're entitled to those damages. But that's exactly the issue on which we're seeking discovery, and that's exactly the issue that we want to be able to challenge. And we think that it's clear from the -- just what we know from the public record that things did change in that time period. And so it's not enough to just say, well, this was the state of the world in 2019 and 2020. And obviously it suits SIS purpose -- SIS's purposes to say that nothing changed, but that's what we should be entitled to discovery to -- to find out.

And just on the -- the damages point, I guess I'll make a couple of points clear in case they weren't.

First of all, it's not just some of the damages that SIS is seeking that come from this post-discovery time period. It's actually the majority of the damages they're seeking. And you can see this in Brachman Exhibit 1, which is Mr. Bero's report at Schedule 1. He has various scenarios for calculating damages. In each of them, more than 50 percent of the damages they're claiming come from that later post-November 2022 time period, and some of them it's up to 75 or 80 percent. And with respect to X and Xi, it's an even greater share of the damages. Over 95 percent of their claimed damages in this case

throughout the time period, up to and including the present, are for profits that they say they would have made in resetting the ${\tt X}$ and ${\tt Xi}$.

And so these are really central. These aren't peripheral issues. These are essential in the case. Now, if they want to give up those 95 percent of the damages, that's a conversation that we can have, and I think that gets to Your Honor's question, but I don't hear Mr. McCaulley saying that.

THE COURT: But, Mr. Michael, why isn't -- why isn't -- why doesn't it suffice to just cross-examine Mr. Bero about the assumptions that -- I mean, part of what I got from your papers is Mr. Bero's report is based on a number of assumptions. Those assumptions didn't pan out. Why isn't that just a subject of cross-examination rather than needing the additional discovery?

MR. MICHAEL: Because to show they didn't pan out we need the discovery, otherwise we're all flying blind. And they're going to have their own narrative about what happened, but we can't test that without the discovery of what the facts actually are.

Again, the Restore complaint gives us some hint at it, but those are allegations. Obviously, those are going to be subject to discovery in that case.

THE COURT: I guess to the extent that they were the -- that they -- to the extent that the discovery you seek

is very closely related to the assumptions made in Bero's report, on some level I then anticipate that what you're asking for would be for him to update them, but -- but you aren't reviving discovery -- existing discovery requests.

MR. MICHAEL: It's new because it's focused on a new time period. I mean, you're absolutely right that Mr. Bero made assumptions. He said that what he's -- his argument is about X and Xi, that the inclusion of damages associated with the X and Xi Endo -- EndoWrist is assumed. He then tried to show, and this is what the Court relied on in its Daubert ruling, that that assumption is reasonable by pointing to testimony that Restore witnesses gave, and it was testimony they gave in that last week before fact discovery closed,

November 2022. In particular, he pointed to testimony that Restore had started work on the X and Xi chips in 2020 and that as of 2022 it was supposedly very, very close to having the ability to reset the use counter on those chips.

And so when we filed this motion, we said, well, we need discovery to test what happened after that. Did they actually do it? How long did it take? How much did it cost?

In the month or so that's passed just most recently, that has only come into sharper relief with the Restore complaint, where Restore actually contradicts what its witnesses said and what Mr. Bero relied on. Contrary to the testimony that they gave in November of 2022, the Restore

complaint says Restore didn't even start considering options for resetting the X and Xi until February of 2023 and didn't start working on that process until September. It next says that once it did start working on the process, it took just about five months to finish and that by February 2024 it had the ability to bypass the encryption. And then it says it went to the FDA and sought clearance for reset X and Xi EndoWrists, notwithstanding the fact that, according to Restore, Intuitive had not changed its contracts at all during that time period.

And so taken together, that raises several questions that go directly to the discovery that we're seeking in this case. What process did Restore actually use? We have no information about that. What role, if any, did SIS have in that process?

Because, again, as of November of 2022, SIS witnesses said: We're working with Restore. We're partners with Restore, and we're going to go seek FDA clearances with Restore.

Now they're saying something very different, but we don't know what happened. Did that partnership end? If so, why?

We can't establish any of that through cross-examination because we don't know what the facts are, and that's what we need discovery on.

THE COURT: Could I ask you to address briefly -- and,

Mr. McCaulley, I'll give you a chance to -- to speak to those issues addressed by -- by Mr. Michael.

But, Mr. Michael, could I ask you to just pivot and talk to me about the prejudice that SIS elaborates on their papers they will suffer if discovery is reopened.

MR. MICHAEL: Sure, Your Honor.

As best that I can tell, the primary, if not only, form of prejudice that SIS has pointed to is a cost concern, but they haven't supported that with any evidence. And, again, this goes to one of the topics on which we're seeking discovery. So Mr. McCaulley has said that SIS is essentially cash strapped and strapped for resources and this discovery would tax its resources.

Well, first of all, the discovery that we're seeking is a subset of what was previously done in this case, and there's been no showing that it would be unduly burdensome. We intend to limit it, you know, appropriately and wouldn't have any intention of imposing undo costs on anyone. But, most importantly, SIS hasn't come forward with any evidence to substantiate that claim, either with respect to the scope of the discovery being sought or the impact on SIS.

What we know about SIS from the record that existed as of the close of discovery is that it was a business that was not only, you know, not the verge of exiting, but really thriving. It was making \$18 million a year in revenues. In

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the four or five years --
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              THE COURT:
                         Stop there for a moment.
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              MR. MICHAEL:
                            Sure.
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              THE COURT: There are two -- there are two things that
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     I got from -- from SIS papers, which were cost and delay.
    hear you telling me it's not going to cost that much.
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              What would you ballpark that at in terms of -- truly,
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     like, the depositions, the -- I realize -- I -- to the extent
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     that we're sort of just playing with numbers here, let me have
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     yours.
              What do you think it'll cost to engage in this
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     discovery, just -- just for the cost of the depositions and the
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     like?
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              MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, I'd really be hard pressed
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     to give the Court a number.
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              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
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              MR. MICHAEL: And I don't want to just make something
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     up.
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              THE COURT: That's okay.
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              MR. MICHAEL: And that's essentially --
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              THE COURT: That's fair.
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              MR. MICHAEL: -- what I would be doing.
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              THE COURT: That's fair. I think you're right.
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              MR. MICHAEL: But --
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              THE COURT: I'm asking you to make it up, and you
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don't have to.

So then let's talk about the other thing that they've raised, which is delay.

MR. MICHAEL: Sure.

THE COURT: So what kind of timeline -- assuming that I allow any of it, what kind of timeline? Because, right, we've got -- you've got pretrial submissions due in four weeks, I think.

MR. MICHAEL: Yes. So that -- and that I'm acutely aware of. And just -- just for five seconds on the -- on the cost issue. While I can't give you, the Court, a number, what I can say is that in terms of the type of discovery we're seeking, it's basically documents and, as far as SIS is concerned, one deposition of a corporate representative, so just to be concrete about that.

But in terms of delay, so I'm happy to address that.

SIS said in its papers that it believes that it would take roughly two to three months to complete this discovery. And I think that's a reasonable estimate. We can't know for sure, obviously, because we don't know how quickly SIS is going to produce the documents, we don't know how quickly they would produce a witness, and perhaps more importantly, we don't know exactly what the response of the non-parties that we would seek discovery from, including Restore, is going to be and how cooperative or not cooperative they would be in getting us that

discovery.

Now, if -- if the discovery were to take two to three months, I acknowledge, just looking at the calendar, that would run right up to the January trial date, and I understand that. But what I would submit to the Court is that to the extent that the trial date is a problem here that SIS is concerned about, that is a problem of SIS's own making.

Because the fact is that we sought this discovery. We first raised the issue that we were going to need supplemental discovery with SIS last May. At the case management conference before Your Honor, we did express concern about this issue, that it was out there, but we were hopeful we were going to be able to work something out with SIS to get the supplemental discovery that we needed. On June 24th, and this is in the exhibits to the motion, we sent a letter detailing the discovery that we needed. And June 24th was three months ago.

So if SIS had said yes to that discovery instead of refusing, then by their own estimate we would be done by now. We're not. We are where we are. Obviously, they have the right to oppose the motion, but that's where we've ended up, and that's how we got here.

And so we think, respectfully, that although, you know, we don't take it lightly at all that this would in all likelihood entail moving the trial date if it were to take two to three months to complete this discovery, we think that,

given the importance of it to this case, given what's at stake in SIS's claims, that there's no reason to sacrifice having a complete record to present to the jury simply to have a January trial date. And we would be willing to work with SIS, and, of course, the Court to find a new date, if we needed to, at some later point in 2025, be that April or some other month.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. McCaulley, please pick it up wherever you would like to.

MR. MCCAULLEY: Thanks, Your Honor.

Your Honor, we told the Court, and we told Intuitive in May, on May 7th, I believe, that we opposed any further discovery. During that conference, we were talking about setting a trial date. Intuitive was pushing for a trial in May of 2025. And I think -- just my opinion, but we're at the heart of the issue now. They're trying to get what they didn't get in May. They're trying to get this discovery in, push the trial off to the original date that they wanted.

And, Your Honor, I think it's kind of arrogant for a multibillion-dollar company to say that my client won't be prejudiced. I didn't know I needed to come forward with the affidavits talking about the costs and how it would hurt my client, but I think it's self-evident from the relative size of these parties the impact this will have on our case and the delay. We've been shut out of the market, our opinion, for four to five years. We don't want to put this trial off for

five months.

we exchanged exhibit lists last week. We've exchanged -- we're -- we're working -- my team is right here, and the rest of the people are from the other side. We're working diligently to get things done and keep things on schedule, and it will be hugely prejudicial to my client to take this -- this case off and incur all these expenses. And it's not just going to be their discovery. We can't have it one way. We're going to have to take discovery, react to all of this. It's completely foreseeable. The need for this was foreseeable. We sat around for a year and a half. They could have pursued it if they thought it was important. I told them in May. I told --

THE COURT: Let me pause you --

MR. MCCAULLEY: -- you --

THE COURT: Let me pause you there, because I -- I can understand not trying to do additional discovery while you're waiting on the ruling on the motions for summary judgment and then the reconsideration; right? All of that time, mea culpa, so -- right?

So I guess I'm curious. If -- I would rather -- I would prefer you sort of help me focus; right? At that point, once the briefing's done and you're waiting to see, there's no point, to my mind, to try and get more discovery from you when, as we all do, you submitted papers and you're hoping that

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you're going to win; right?
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              So --
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              MR. MCCAULLEY: Okay. Right. But we got those
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     rulings on Easter.
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              THE COURT: March.
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              MR. MCCAULLEY: We got those rulings -- we got -- we
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    got the indication that there was a ruling as I sat down for
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    Easter brunch with my family. We didn't get to see the
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     opinions for the next -- that was -- that was stressful, Your
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     Honor.
              THE COURT: You didn't have access -- that's a
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     different conversation --
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13
              MR. MCCAULLEY: It is a different --
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              THE COURT: -- right?
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              MR. MCCAULLEY: -- conversation.
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              THE COURT: Keep going.
              MR. MCCAULLEY: I'm sorry. But it was an inside joke,
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     I guess. We didn't have access to the actual opinions. We
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     just knew there was an opinion for Easter day.
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              THE COURT: You didn't have -- no. This is helpful
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     for me to know; right?
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              We filed them under seal because -- but I assumed that
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    you all -- that was the point --
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              MR. MCCAULLEY: No.
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              THE COURT: -- because you were supposed to be able to
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see them and nobody else. And you couldn't see them?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ MICHAEL: We were not able to access them through the docket, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. But -- thank you. I apologize. I thought that was a favor. It was clearly not.

Sorry. Keep going.

MR. MCCAULLEY: But, as we negotiated, they -- we didn't have the specifics of what the discovery was that -- that Intuitive wanted, but we told them while we were negotiating the statement that we submitted to Your Honor that we oppose any further discovery. We told the Court, we told Intuitive on May 7th that we oppose any further discovery. I told you in detail -- which I got made fun of late -- later for calling my client a little David against a big Goliath -- that this would be a problem and this would strain our resources.

And if you want declarations on that point, Your Honor, I'm happy to give them to you.

But we can't put this trial off. We've done too much work. We've adjusted our calendars. We're ready to go. And I think, as we set out in our papers, the discovery that they seek was foreseeable, the delay is inexcusable, and the prejudice to my client is real.

MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, if I may respond.

First of all, to the extent Mr. McCaulley is suggesting that there's some pretext involved in this request,

that is absolutely false. We've been transparent with SIS and with the Court from the beginning that this is discovery that we would need in advance of trial and as to why we would need it. And so I reject any suggestion that this is somehow a ploy to put off the trial date. That's absolutely not what is happening here.

In terms of Mr. McCaulley relying on a claim of burden in order to oppose the discovery but not putting in any evidence, as far as I know the party's always required to submit evidence if they're going to rely on claiming burden in order to oppose discovery. They haven't done that. And SIS hasn't actually opposed any of the specific discovery we're seeking. They haven't said, well, this category or that category is too broad and would require us to produce too many documents. To the contrary. What they suggested is they wouldn't have any documents because they haven't actually been doing anything in this business for the last couple of years. And if that's true, then the burden won't be very great. But, in any event, there's always a requirement to put in evidence, and they failed to do that. They've just relied on lawyer argument.

And -- well, I'll -- I'll leave it there for the moment.

THE COURT: Well, let me -- you've answered the questions that I came with. Because -- because of the schedule

that you all have, I'm hoping that you will actually leave with an answer. So here's what I'm going to do: I -- we're going to take a brief recess, and I'm hoping to come back and have an answer for you all.

Yes?

MR. GALLO: May I have 30 seconds on this trial date issue?

THE COURT: Well, as long as you make --

MR. GALLO: I'll keep it very short.

THE COURT: -- your appearance for the record.

MR. GALLO: My name's Ken Gallo, and I had the pleasure of appearing before you for the first time at that remote status conference in June. And I remember it very vividly. There's no reason the Court should. But let me -- I think I need to clarify the record.

THE COURT: Oh, you know -- well, go ahead.

MR. GALLO: Very -- my only point is this: The Court originally talked about an April trial date. You then later in the conference talked about a January trial date. And I didn't want to fight about three months if it wasn't important. And at the time I had said we need supplemental discovery about this two-year period.

And your comment back was: You guys meet and confer and try to work it out. If you can't work it out, file a motion.

Frankly, in retrospect, had I known we were going to be in motion practice, I -- I should have argued for the April date. I was hopeful we were going to work it out. The notion that this was some sort of scheme is really totally untrue. We were totally transparent about the fact that we needed this discovery when we talked about the possible trial dates, April or January.

That's all I wanted to make clear. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Gallo.

Before I -- before we recess, can I -- I want to check one thing, because I think -- here are the couple of things I think I have heard:

Mr. McCaulley, I think I've -- if nothing else, I've heard you say that in terms of being able to supplement your financials, that's something you're open to at this point.

Did I catch that right?

MR. MCCAULLEY: Sure.

THE COURT: Okay. That might be the only concession I think I've heard while I've been chatting with you all, but I at least wanted to button it up before -- before we recess.

Did I miss anything else? Were there any other concessions made?

I don't think so, but --

MR. MICHAEL: I don't think so, Your Honor, other than I guess where we started, which was that we'll make the

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stipulation that this will be the only time --
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              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
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              MR. MICHAEL: -- that we're seeking to --
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              THE COURT:
                         I appreciate that.
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              MR. MICHAEL: -- update discovery in advance of trial.
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              THE COURT:
                         I appreciate you flagging that as well.
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              All right. Give me -- I'm hoping to make it less than
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     15 minutes, but we're -- we're in recess, and I'll be back.
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              MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              MR. MCCAULLEY: Thank you, Your Honor.
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         (Recess from 3:11 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.)
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              THE COURT: Folks, I want to thank you for waiting
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     and also just for -- for coming.
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              So having considered all of the submissions and
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     everything you all have shared with me today, I'm going to
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     grant defendant's request in part. I'm going to order that SIS
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     provide you their new financials, and I'm going to allow
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     defendant to issue a couple of requests for admission.
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              I think that you all have made a point that there are
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     something that you need, and I think you can accomplish that
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     through a couple of requests for admission related to SIS,
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     whether SIS entered the X/Xi EndoWrist market and, if so, when
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     and whether SIS or its partners achieved the encryption of the
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     X/Xi EndoWrists and, if so, when.
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              And because -- and I'm denying your -- the rest of
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your request, because I think given the stage that -- given where we are in this case, I think it would prejudice SIS to -- to do more or to reopen discovery at this point.

I want to flag -- so here's what I'm going to ask you all to do: Mr. McCaulley, can you get them your financials in 14 days? Or not "your financials." You know what I mean.

Can you get -- can SIS get the -- can you get them your client's financials in 14 days?

THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. I'm not hearing.

THE COURT: I'm so sorry. You need to be at any one of those microphones.

MR. MCCAULLEY: I'm sure we can, but I haven't checked with my client. But I assume that we will be able to, yes.

THE COURT: All right. So I'm going to say 14 days.

And if you need more time, consult with them. And if you need to come to me, come to me.

Same thing. You all -- my lovely wordsmithing is not what you are bound to. It's intended in the spirit of those RFAs, but that's the spirit of them. So you will wordsmith them as you see fit and in a way that will serve you, and get those to plaintiff in the next seven days. Same thing. If you need more time, for whatever reason, meet and confer or come back to me.

If you should have any other issues, either with the financial or the production or with the RFAs, I'm going to tell

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you now to engage in a practice that's laid out in my standing
order, which is for discovery disputes. Use letter briefs;
right? Just -- it's a -- it'll be no more than five pages; two
and a half pages each. But I get them, I do them, and we try
to get you answers within a day or two.
         So note by -- one, because I'm not reopening discovery
beyond that. But, as a general matter, just no more notice
motions; right? Like, I want to keep you all on track to
January.
         All right. Any questions?
         I loath to ask that, but here I am. I've already
asked it.
         MR. MICHAEL: Not from defendants, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Okay.
         MR. MCCAULLEY: No, thank you.
         THE COURT: All right. Have a good afternoon.
         MR. MICHAEL: Thanks, Your Honor.
    (Proceedings conclude at 3:33 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I, CATHY J. TAYLOR, do hereby certify that I am duly appointed and qualified to act as Official Court Reporter.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that the foregoing pages constitute a full, true, and accurate transcript of all of that portion of the proceedings contained herein, had in the above-entitled cause on the date specified therein, and that said transcript was prepared under my direction and control.

DATED this 27th day of September, 2024.

/s/Cothy J. Taylor
Cathy J. Taylor, RMR, CRR,